WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

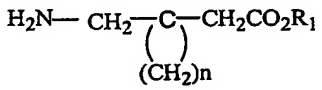
1. A method of treating a CNS disorder which comprises administering to a mammal in need of treatment for a CNS disorder a CNS disorder-treating amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising:

(a) at least one GABA analog and

(b) at least one nontoxic antagonist for the NMDA receptor,

the combined amount of (a) and (b) in the composition being a CNS disorder-treating amount and the amount of (b) in the composition being sufficient to potentiate the CNS disorder-treating effectiveness of (a).

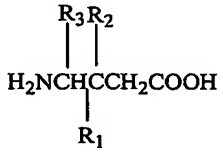
2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the GABA analog possesses the structure



wherein R_1 is hydrogen or lower alkyl and n is an integer of from 4 to 6, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

3. The method of Claim 1 wherein the GABA analog is gabapentin.

4. The method of Claim 1 wherein the GABA analog possesses the structure



wherein R_1 is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloaklyl of from 3 to 6 carbon atoms, R_2 is hydrogen or methyl and R_3 is hydrogen,

methyl, or carboxyl, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts, diastereomers and enantiomers thereof.

5. The method of Claim 1 wherein the GABA analog is pregabalin.

6. The method of Claim 1 wherein the nontoxic NMDA receptor antagonist is at least one member selected from the group consisting of dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, amantadine, memantine, d-methadone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

7. The method of Claim 2 wherein the nontoxic NMDA receptor antagonist is at least one member selected from the group consisting of dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, amantadine, memantine, d-methadone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

8. The method of Claim 3 wherein the nontoxic NMDA receptor antagonist is at least one member selected from the group consisting of dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, amantadine, memantine, d-methadone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

9. The method of Claim 4 wherein the nontoxic NMDA receptor antagonist is at least one member selected from the group consisting of dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, amantadine, memantine, d-methadone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

10. The method of Claim 5 wherein the nontoxic NMDA receptor antagonist is at least one member selected from the group consisting of dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, amantadine, memantine, d-methadone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

11. The method of Claim 1 wherein (a) and (b) of the pharmaceutical composition is present in a combined sustained release carrier.

12. The method of Claim 1 wherein (a) and (b) of the pharmaceutical composition are present in separate sustained release carriers.

13. The method of Claim 1 wherein the pharmaceutical composition contains a therapeutically effective amount of at least one other pharmacologically active substance (c).

14. The method of Claim 1 wherein the pharmaceutical composition contains a therapeutically effective amount of at least one other pharmacologically active substance (c) which is a drug for treating a CNS disorder.

15. The method of Claim 1 wherein the pharmaceutical composition contains a therapeutically effective amount of at least one other pharmaceutically active substance (c) which is a drug or drug combination for the treatment of a CNS disorder selected from the group consisting of nicotine, nicotinic compounds, tacrine, donezepil, carbidopa in

combination with levodopa, selegiline, bromocriptine, haloperidol, clonidine, pimozide, fluphenazine, benzodiazepines, clonazepam, clorpromazine, fluoxetine, clomipramine, amitriptyline, nortriptyline, imipramine, buspirone, bupropion hydrochloride, venlafaxine, milnacipran, duloxetine, mirtazapine, nefazodone, paroxetine, sertraline, riluzole, trazodone, doxepin and methylphenidate.

16. The method of Claim 1 wherein the CNS disorder is classified in the International Classification of Diseases of the World Health Organization.

17. The method of Claim 1 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

18. The method of Claim 2 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

19. The method of Claim 3 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

20. The method of Claim 4 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

21. The method of Claim 5 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

22. The method of Claim 6 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

23. The method of Claim 7 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

24. The method of Claim 8 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

25. The method of Claim 9 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

26. The method of Claim 10 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

27. The method of Claim 11 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

28. The method of Claim 12 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

29. The method of Claim 13 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache

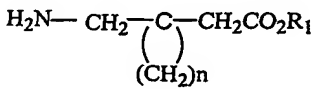
disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

30. The method of Claim 14 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

31. The method of Claim 15 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.

32. A method of treating a CNS disorder which comprises administering to a mammal in need of treatment for a CNS disorder a CNS disorder-treating amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising: (a) at least one GABA analog in an extended release form in combination with (b) at least one nontoxic antagonist for the NMDA receptor in an immediate release form, the combined amount of (a) and (b) in the composition being a CNS disorder-treating amount and the amount of (b) in the composition being sufficient to potentiate the CNS disorder-treating effectiveness of (a).

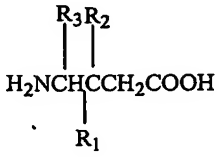
33. The method of Claim 32 wherein the GABA analog possesses the structure



wherein R_1 is hydrogen or lower alkyl and n is an integer of from 4 to 6, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

34. The method of Claim 32 wherein the GABA analog is gabapentin.

35. The method of Claim 32 wherein the GABA analog possesses the structure



wherein R_1 is a straight or branched alkyl of from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, or cycloaklyl of from 3 to 6 carbon atoms, R_2 is hydrogen or methyl and R_3 is hydrogen, methyl, or carboxyl, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts, diastereomers and enantiomers thereof.

36. The method of Claim 32 wherein the GABA analog is pregabalin.

37. The method of Claim 32 wherein the nontoxic NMDA receptor antagonist is at least one member selected from the group consisting of dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, amantadine, memantine, d-methadone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

38. The method of Claim 33 wherein the nontoxic NMDA receptor antagonist is at least one member selected from the group consisting of dextromethorphan,

dextrorphan, amantadine, memantine, d-methadone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

39. The method of Claim 34 wherein the nontoxic NMDA receptor antagonist is at least one member selected from the group consisting of dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, amantadine, memantine, d-methadone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

40. The method of Claim 35 wherein the nontoxic NMDA receptor antagonist is at least one member selected from the group consisting of dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, amantadine, memantine, d-methadone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

41. The method of Claim 36 wherein the nontoxic NMDA receptor antagonist is at least one member selected from the group consisting of dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, amantadine, memantine, d-methadone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

42. The method of Claim 32 wherein the at least one nontoxic NMDA receptor antagonist is present in an immediate release carrier.

43. The method of Claim 32 wherein the extended release form is an extended release carrier comprising a base material selected from the group consisting of a

hydrophilic polymer, a hydrophobic polymer, a long chain hydrocarbon, a polyalkylene glycol, higher aliphatic alcohols, acrylic resins, and mixtures thereof.

44. The method of Claim 43 wherein the at least one nontoxic NMDA receptor antagonist is applied to the extended release carrier's exterior surface.

45. The method of Claim 32 wherein the extended release form comprises a base material having a coating that controls the release of the GABA analog.

46. The method of Claim 45 wherein the coating includes the at least one nontoxic NMDA receptor antagonist.

47. The method of Claim 32 wherein the pharmaceutical composition contains a therapeutically effective amount of (c) at least one other pharmacologically active substance.

48. The method of Claim 47 wherein the pharmacologically active substance (c) is included in the extended release form.

49. The method of Claim 47 wherein the pharmacologically active substance (c) is included in the immediate release form.

50. The method of Claim 47 wherein the pharmacologically active substance (c) is included in both the extended release form and the immediate release form.

51. The method of Claim 32 wherein the pharmaceutical composition contains a therapeutically effective amount of at least one other pharmacologically active substance (c) which is a drug for treating a CNS disorder.

52. The method of Claim 32 wherein the pharmaceutical composition contains a therapeutically effective amount of at least one other pharmaceutically active substance (c) which is a drug or drug combination for the treatment of a CNS disorder selected from the group consisting of nicotine, nicotinic compounds, tacrine, donezepil, carbidopa in combination with levodopa, selegiline, bromocriptine, haloperidol, clonidine, pimozide, fluphenazine, benzodiazepines, clonazepam, clorpromazine, fluoxetine, clomipramine, amitriptyline, nortriptyline, imipramine, buspirone, bupropion hydrochloride, venlafaxine, milnacipran, duloxetine, mirtazapine, nefazodone, paroxetine, sertraline, riluzole, trazodone, doxepin and methylphenidate.

53. The method of Claim 32 wherein the CNS disorder is classified in the International Classification of Diseases of the World Health Organization.

54. The method of Claim 32 wherein the CNS disorder is presenile dementia, senile dementia, movement disorder, hyperkinesias, mania, attention deficit disorder, depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, dyslexia, schizophrenia, headache disorder, epilepsy, Tourette's syndrome or Asperger's syndrome.